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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/887,763	06/22/2001	Jae-Wook Lee	678-684 (P9677)	8715

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EXAMINER

PEREZ, ANGELICA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	9

DATE MAILED: 08/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/887,763

Applicant(s)

LEE, JAE-WOOK

Examiner

Angelica M. Perez

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4-5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 2 of application, filed on 7-15-04, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-8 under 103a rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of new art.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (Kim, Hong Joo; US Patent 6,466,292 B1) in view of Yamazaki (US Patent No.: 5,956,656 A).

Regarding claim 1, Kim teaches a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub-body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6, item 200b) and a second display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded to the main body (column 3, lines 19-25; where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first

display (column 3, lines 19-25; where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed").

Kim does not specifically teach where displaying the received message on the first display is effectuated at a user's request.

In related art concerning a wireless selective call receiver operable in cover closing state, Yamazaki teaches where the received message on the first display is effectuated at a user's external display request (column 4, lines 49-53; e.g., "user pushes the control switch...content of the message will be displayed...").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's mobile terminal with external display and Yamazaki's displaying the received message at a user's request in order to selectively check messages, as taught by Yamazaki.

Regarding claim 3, Kim in view of Yamazaki teaches all the limitations as stated in claim 1. In addition, Yamazaki teaches where the received message is moved by shifting the received message by a predetermined number of bytes (column 6, lines 5-15; where the message is moved when the switch is pushed).

Regarding claim 4, Kim in view of Yamazaki teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Kim further teaches where displaying initial information selected from the group consisting of a RSSI bar, a battery icon, a date, a day and a current time on the first

display at a user's external display release request (column 6, lines 4-7; where the —examiner has selected “current time” from the choices provided by the applicant).

Regarding claim 6, Kim in view of Yamazaki teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Kim further teaches of a received time and a callers phone number, following the received message, on the first display (column 3, lines 19-24).

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Yamazaki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Richards (Richards et al.; US Patent 6,141,540 A).

Regarding claims 2 and 5, Kim in view of Yamazaki teaches al the limitations as stated in claim 1and 4, respectively).

Kim in view of Yamazaki does not specifically teach where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19-21; e.g., “message scrolling”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's and Yamazaki's mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.

5. Claims 7, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Richards and further in view of Enns (Enns at al., Pub. No.: 2002/0,065,110 A1).

Regarding claim 7, Kim a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub-body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6, item 200b) and a second display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded (column 3, lines 19-25; where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first display (column 3, lines 19-25; where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed).

Kim does not specifically teach where upon receipt of a key input corresponding to a user's external display request.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19-21; e.g., "message scrolling").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.

Kim in view of Richards does not specifically teach of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode, or where the first display is not set to the double-line display mode and displaying the received message on the first display and displaying the message ahead of the caller's phone number and time.

In related art dealing with displays, Enns teaches where the position and order of the received information can be programmed to appear as desired on the display and determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode (pages 1 and 2, paragraphs 0013 and 0014 and 0015 and 0016).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of Richards's display to receive a messages with Enns's display customization in order to present information in any desired order including, as taught by Enns.

Regarding claim 8, Kim a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub-body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6, item 200b) and a second

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display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded (column 3, lines 19-25; where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first display (column 3, lines 19-25; where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed); and if the first display is not set to the double-line display mode, displaying the message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "received message...displayed even when the folding cover is closed").

Kim does not specifically teach where upon receipt of a key input corresponding to a user's external display request.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19-21; e.g., "message scrolling").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.



Kim in view of Richards does not specifically teach of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode; if the first display is set to the double-line display mode, if the first display is set to a double-line display mode, displaying the received message on the first line of the first display and fixedly displaying a message received time and a caller's phone number on a second line of the first display; and if the first display is not set to the double-line display mode, displaying the message on the first display.

In related art dealing with displays, Enns teaches of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode; if the first display is set to the double-line display mode (pages 1 and 2, paragraphs 0013 and 0014 and 0015 and 0016; where the position and order of the received information can be programmed to appear as desired on the display and directed to determine whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode), displaying the received message on the first line of the first display and fixedly displaying a message received time and a caller's phone number on a second line of the first display (Figure 5, items 501, 502, 503 and 504; present different arrangements of the position and order of displayed information; paragraphs 0080, lines 1-3a and 9-13; paragraph 0083; e.g., "...a wide variety of the formatting options that may be used to customize the arrangement of similar data on a display")

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of Richards's display to receive a messages with Enns's display customization in order to present information in any desired order including, as taught by Enns.

Regarding claim 9, Kim in view of Richards and further in view of Enns teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Kim further teaches of slidingly displaying the message received time and the caller's phone number, following the received message if the first display is not set to the double line display mode (column 3, lines 19-24).


**Conclusion**

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 703-305-8724. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:15 a.m. - 3:55 p.m., Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 703-308-7745. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.

  
Angelica Perez  
(Examiner)

  
NAY MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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July 29, 2004